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CLASSIFICATION ~~SECRET~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.



*NY 251*

COUNTRY Korea/China

DATE DISTR. 12 March 1951

SUBJECT Communist Troop Locations in Seoul

NO. OF PAGES 2 25X1

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCL (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT REPORT NO. 25X1

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Review Date: 2008

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1. In early March the Chinese Communist troops in Korea included 450,000\* of the 4 Field Army and 400,000\* of the 3 Field Army. In mid-January the 14 and 15 units (sic) of the Chinese Communist troops were shifted to positions south of the Han River while the 13 unit remained in Seoul. The first two units were uniformed in clothing padded outside. The 13 unit was uniformed with the padding in the lining.
2. On 28 February 15,000 Chinese Communist troops and 10,000 North Korean troops were in Seoul, disposed as follows:
  - a. Headquarters detachment of the North Korean army 170 meters northeast of Toknip (Independence) Gate.
  - b. Two hundred North Korean troops, the Mapo police, and a small hospital unit in a newly constructed tunnel 300 meters long between the Mapo district government building and the Mapo grade school.
  - c. Large number of troops in three-man fox-holes along the north bank of the Han River from the Sokang (126-54, 37-33) area to Sobbingo.
  - d. Two hundred North Korean troops, with an 81-mm. mortar facing south, in the Kyunmyong Middle School compound on Manni-dong Hill (Hill 103) (126-57-26, 37-33-00).
  - e. AA gun battery on Nogosan Hill (127-56, 37-33-00).
  - f. Five tanks, one destroyed by United Nations artillery, in underpass at (126-57-30, 37-33-30).
  - g. Three hundred Chinese Communist troops scattered in smaller civilian houses on the hill north of Pukahyon-dong market

Document No. *5*  
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 CLASSIFICATION ~~SECRET~~  
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25X1

- 2 -

(127-57-20, 37-33-20). North Korean battalion command post and 400 troops in civilian houses at Sokang-dong. The battalion command post is in the house with the straw roof dotted with black Korean brick.

- h. North Korean State Security Bureau headquarters in the house partially covered and surrounded by pine and other trees on the second hill northeast of Posong Middle School. The headquarters house is next to and immediately south of the largest house on the hill.
3. In early February when United Nations troops occupied Yongdongpo, the North Korean authorities prepared to evacuate Seoul, but halted shortly thereafter. Later it was rumored that the United Nations forces would enter the city on 1 March, and the higher officials of the Seoul People's Committee, North Korean State Security Bureau, Interior Police, and high-ranking North Korean army officers left the city by 27 February. On 27 February all Seoul citizens were ordered to evacuate to the eastern suburbs and thence were ordered to move to the Pochon (127-39, 37-47) area. The citizens were angered by this, believing it a North Korean trick to oust them from the city by degrees.
4. In early March the North Korean Military Police wore armbands of white cloth with the designation "Kyongmu Kwan" (police duty officer); enlisted Military Police wore armbands marked "Kyong Muwon" (police duty soldier).
5. As of 6 March, traders, with few goods in the markets, were willing to accept only South Korean won. The North Korean army was attempting to force an exchange ratio of 20 to 1 for North Korean won. Rice was the only item desired. Gold was the same price as in South Korean unoccupied cities.

Comment. The figures are too high.

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